

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:55:31 ON 25 JUL 2003)

FILE 'WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT 16:57:04 ON 25 JUL 2003

no data

L1 563 S (TENTER FRAME?)
L2 21 S L1 AND COTTON?
L3 21 FOCUS L2 1-
L4 471 S (COTTON? AND (WATERPROOF? OR (WATER (5A) (RESIST? OR PROOF? O
L5 0 S MARPEL
L6 20 S L4 AND (BLEACH? OR WHITEN?)
L7 20 FOCUS L6 1-
L8 0 S L4 AND ((PAD OR PADDING?) (5A) BATH?)

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 17:09:04 ON 25 JUL 2003

L9 137 FILE CAPLUS
L10 28 FILE WPIDS
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L11 165 S L6
L12 3 FILE CAPLUS
L13 1 FILE WPIDS
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L14 4 S L11 AND ((PAD OR PADDING?) (5A) BATH?)
L15 3 DUP REM L14 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L16 3 FOCUS L15 1-

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 17:12:30 ON 25 JUL 2003

L17 0 FILE USPATFULL
L18 0 FILE USPAT2
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L19 0 S 8/NCL
L20 12062 FILE USPATFULL
L21 195 FILE USPAT2
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L22 12257 S 008/NCL
L23 58272 FILE USPATFULL
L24 1212 FILE USPAT2
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L25 59484 S 427/NCL
L26 69224 FILE USPATFULL
L27 1399 FILE USPAT2
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L28 70623 S L22 OR L25
L29 479 FILE USPATFULL
L30 10 FILE USPAT2
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L31 489 S L6 AND L28
L32 68 FILE USPATFULL
L33 0 FILE USPAT2
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L34 68 S L31 AND ((PAD OR PADDING?) (5A) BATH?)
L35 12 FILE USPATFULL
L36 0 FILE USPAT2
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L37 12 S L34 AND TENTER?
L38 12 FOCUS L37 1-

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L16 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:294043 CAPLUS
 DN 136:311179
 TI Process for producing **cotton** fabric and fabric blends having
water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for
 clothing and/or undergarments
 IN Brier, Michael
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM D06M010-00
 NCL 008115510
 CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

my case

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002042956	A1	20020418	US 2001-975495	20011011
PRAI	US 2000-240423P	P	20001013		
AB	The process comprises (1) bleaching a cotton fabric with an optical whitener ; (2) affixing the fabric (cotton fabric or fabric blend) to a conveying machine; (3) applying .apprx. 7 lbs. water-resistant substance (and/or various antimicrobial, antifungal, antiodor and/or antistain substances) for each .apprx. 100 lbs. fabric by conveying the fabric through a pad bath ; (4) conveying the fabric through a tenter frame machine having a heating chamber set 340.degree.F, such that the fabric passes through the heating chamber at speed of .apprx. 17 yd/min; and (5) repeating step 4 a second time to effect curing of the chems.				
ST	cotton fabric water resistance treatment				
IT	clothing; fabric blend antimicrobial finishing undergarment				
IT	Fabric finishing (agents; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Coating materials (antisoiling; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Cotton fibers Wool (blends with nylon fibers; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Polyester fibers, processes Polypropene fibers, processes Rayon, processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (blends with nylon fibers; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Textiles (cotton ; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Polyamide fibers, processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (fabrics; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric				

blends having **water-resistance** and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT Antimicrobial agents
Clothing
Fabric finishing
Fungicides
Textiles
 Waterproofing agents
 (process for producing **cotton** fabric and fabric blends having **water-resistance** and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT Clothing
 (underwear; process for producing **cotton** fabric and fabric blends having **water-resistance** and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT 3380-34-5, Triclosan
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (antibacterial agent; process for producing **cotton** fabric and fabric blends having **water-resistance** and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT 25085-53-4
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
 (fibers, blends with nylon fibers; process for producing **cotton** fabric and fabric blends having **water-resistance** and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT 412046-27-6, Marpel FC 412046-28-7, Marpel SG
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (process for producing **cotton** fabric and fabric blends having **water-resistance** and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

RN 3380-34-5
RN 25085-53-4
RN 412046-27-6
RN 412046-28-7

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1963:60268 CAPLUS
DN 58:60268
OREF 58:10347d-h
TI Agents for making fibrous materials **water-** or oil-
 repellent

PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
SO 31 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 47 (Textiles)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1308787		19621109	FR	19611014


PI Copolymers of fluoroalkyl acrylates or methacrylates with an
AB N-methylolacrylamide are described, that can be used to make fibrous materials, esp. textiles, permanently H₂O- and oil-repellent even after **bleaching** and dry-cleaning. The fluoroalkyl ester used is a compd. or compds. of the general formula QOCH₂(CF₂CF₂)_mH (m = 1-6), QOCH₂(CF₂)_nF (n = 2-12), and QO(CH₂)₂(CF₂)_nF (n = 2-12), where Q is an acryloyl or methacryloyl radical; the N-methylolacrylamide has the general formula QNHCH₂OH (I). The proportion of I in the interpolymers is 0.25-5% of the total wt. The interpolymers are prepd. by emulsifying in an aq. system the fluoroalkyl ester with the desired amt. of I, heating in the absence of O and in the presence of a free-radical generator, and stirring the mixt. 4-16 hrs. at about 50.degree.. The latex obtained is screened to remove undispersed material, dild. with H₂O, and applied to fibers such as **cotton**, wool, polyamides, polyesters, or paper, after which

the material is dried, then heated 5 min. to 30 sec. at 100-50.degree.. The fluoroalkyl esters are prep'd. from acrylic or methacrylic acid and the corresponding fluoro alcs. The 1H,1H-polyfluoro alcs. are obtained by reducing the perfluoro alkanolic acids with LiAlH₄; the 1H,1H,.omega.H-polyfluoro alcs. by the reaction of tetrafluoroethylene with MeOH, and the, 1H,1H,2H,2H-polyfluoro alcs. by the reaction of 1-iodo-polyfluoro alkanes with vinyl acetate and redn. of the product. Thus, 1H,1H,2H,2H-pentadecafluoro-1-nonanol, b₁₀ 84.degree., n₂₀D₅ 1.3164, is prep'd. by the reaction of vinyl acetate with 1-iodopentadecafluoroheptane and redn. of the product with Zn and HCl. 1H,1H,2H,2H-Heptafluoro-1-pentanol, b. 128.degree., n₂₀D₅ 1.3100, is similarly prep'd. In an example, N-methylolacrylamide 2, Na lauryl sulfate 3.5, and H₂O 180 parts are homogenized for 20 sec., 98 parts 1H,1H-pentadecafluorooctyl acrylate added, the mixt. homogenized 3 min., heated to 50.degree., 24 parts of a soln. contg. 0.8 parts K₂S₂O₈ in 36 parts H₂O added, the mixt. stirred 4 hrs. at 50.degree. under N, the remaining K₂S₂O₈ soln. added, and the polymerization continued 12 hrs. The aq. suspension obtained contains 30% by wt. of the interpolymer, has a pH of 2-4, and can be used directly as a finishing bath. To prep. a **padding bath**, it is dild. with H₂O to 5% concn. A cellulosic material padded with this emulsion and dried 3 min. at 150.degree. gains 4-5% in wt. and is oil-repellent even after repeated washings.

- IT Oils
 - (-proofing, of fibrous materials with fluoroalkyl acrylate or methacrylate polymers with N-methylolacrylamide)
- IT Fibrous materials
 - (oil- and **water-repellent** finishing of, with fluoroalkyl acrylate polymers with N-methylolacrylamide)
- IT Textiles
 - (oil- and **waterproofing** of, with fluoroalkyl acrylate polymers with N-methylolacrylamide)
- IT Textiles
 - (**waterproofing** or **water-repellent** finishing of, acrylate polymer-org. peroxide compds. for)
- IT **Waterproofing**
 - (with fluoroalkyl acrylate or methacrylate polymers with N-methylolacrylamide)
- IT Methacrylic acid, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl ester, homopolymer
 - (oil- and **water repellent** finishing by)
- IT 1-Octanol, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluoro-, methacrylate, homopolymer
 - (oil- and **water-repellent** finishing by)
- IT Acrylic acid, 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-pentadecafluorooctyl ester, homopolymer
 - (oil- and **water-repellent** finishing by)
- IT Acrylamide, N-(hydroxymethyl)-, polymers of
 - (with fluoroalkyl acrylates or methacrylates, oil- and **water-repellent** finishing by)
- IT 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid
 - (fluoroalkyl ester, polymers with N-methylolacrylamide, fibrous material oil- and **water-repellent** finishing by)
- IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid
 - (fluoroalkyl esters, polymers with N-methylolacrylamide, fibrous material oil- and **water-repellent** finishing with)
- IT 26337-50-8, 1-Octanol, 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-pentadecafluoro-, acrylate, polymers
 - (oil- and ester-repellent finishing by)
- IT 755-02-2, 1-Nonanol, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-pentadecafluoro-755-40-8, 1-Pentanol, 3,3,4,4,5,5,5-heptafluoro-
 - (prepn. of)
- RN 79-41-4
- RN 79-10-7
- RN 26337-50-8

RN 755-02-2
RN 755-40-8

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1973:125759 CAPLUS
DN 78:125759
TI Finishing of textile fabrics by the thermotex process
AU Rusznak, I.
CS Org. Chem. Technol. Dep., Polytech. Univ. Budapest, Budapest, Hung.
SO Textile Research Journal (1973), 43(3), 128-32
CODEN: TRJOA9; ISSN: 0040-5175
DT Journal
LA English
CC 39-10 (Textiles)
AB The Thermotex process, i.e., fabric preheating prior to padding to reduce the temp. difference between fabric and **pad bath**, improves the rewetting properties of the fabric and thereby increases the rate and uniformity of dyeing or finishing. The principle underlying this process and its use in sizing, mercerizing, desizing, and continuous scouring, **bleaching**-dyeing, dyeing, and **water-repellent** finishing are discussed. Expts. with **cotton** showing the relation between fabric temp., bath temp., and liquor absorption by the fabric are described.
ST fabric Thermotex finishing; dyeing fabric Thermotex; **cotton** Thermotex finishing
IT Textiles
(finishing of **cotton**, improvement by fabric preheating in)
IT Dyeing
Mercerization
(of **cotton**, improvement by fabric preheating in)
IT Sizing
Waterproofing
(of textiles, improvement by fabric preheating in)



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L38 ANSWER 1 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2002:82927 USPATFULL

TI Process for producing fabric articles having **water-resistant** and/or antimicrobial characteristics

IN Brier, Michael, Miami, FL, UNITED STATES

PI US 2002042956 A1 20020418

AI US 2001-975495 A1 20011011 (9)

PRAI US 2000-240423P 20001013 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP Mark D. Bowen, Stearns Weaver Miller, et al., Suite 1900, 200 East Broward Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, FL, 33301

CLMN Number of Claims: 7

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 239

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for producing hydrophobic **cotton** fabric useful as material for forming a wide variety of useful articles. The process includes the steps of (1) **bleaching** the **cotton** fabric with a suitable optical **whitener**; (2) affixing the fabric to a conveying machine; (3) applying approximately 7 lbs. of **water resistance** substance for each approximately 100 lbs. of fabric by conveying the fabric through a **pad bath**; (4) conveying the fabric through a **tenter** frame machine having a heating chamber set at approximately 340.degree. z,900 ; (4) conveying the treated fabric through the heating chamber at a speed of approximately 17 yards per minute; (5) repeating step 4 a second time to effect curing of the chemicals thereby resulting in a **water-resistant cotton** fabric. Alternate methods are disclosed for treating fabric with various antimicrobial, antifungal, anti-odor and/or anti-stain substances. Fabric produced according to the above-referenced process is suitable for use in a wide variety of useful articles such as undergarments for those suffering from incontinence, feminine shields, bedding products such as mattress pads and covers, apparel such as t-shirts, lingerie, and medical gowns.

INCL INCLM: 008/115.510

NCL NCLM: 008/115.510

IC [7]

ICM: D06M010-00

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEXING COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

	PATENT	KIND	DATE
OS	CA 136:311179 * US 20020042956	A1	20020418
* CA Indexing for this record included			
CC	40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)		
ST	cotton fabric water resistance treatment clothing; fabric blend antimicrobial finishing undergarment		
IT	Fabric finishing (agents; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)		
IT	Coating materials (antisoiling; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)		
IT	Cotton fibers Wool (blends with nylon fibers; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)		

IT Polyester fibers, processes
Polypropene fibers, processes
Rayon, processes
(blends with nylon fibers; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT Textiles
(cotton; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT Polyamide fibers, processes
(fabrics; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT Antimicrobial agents
Clothing
Fabric finishing
Fungicides
Textiles
Waterproofing agents
(process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT Clothing
(underwear; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT 3380-34-5, Triclosan
(antibacterial agent; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT 25085-53-4
(fibers, blends with nylon fibers; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT 412046-27-6, Marpel FC 412046-28-7, Marpel SG
(process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

RN 3380-34-5
RN 25085-53-4
RN 412046-27-6
RN 412046-28-7

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN.

AN 78:36112 USPATFULL

TI Foams for treating fabrics

IN Walter, Andrew Tainter, Charleston, WV, United States

Bryant, George Macon, Charleston, WV, United States

Readshaw, Ronald Louis, South Charleston, WV, United States

PA Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4099913 19780711

AI US 1976-670380 19760325 (5)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kight, III, John

LREP Fazio, Francis M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 5

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1628

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Foams containing a functional textile treating compound for application

to a substrate such as a fabric or textile. The use of foams enables the application in uniform manner of many functional compositions that can be used in the treatment of a textile fabric to improve its properties. The foam compositions of this invention generally leave the textile material essentially dry to the touch and thus require less energy consumption in drying and further treatment of the textile. The foams have a foam density of 0.005 to 0.3 gram per cc, and average bubble size of from 0.05 to 0.5 millimeters in diameter and a foam half-life of from one to sixty minutes.

INCL INCLM: 008/173.000
 INCLS: 252/008.600; 008/018.000R; 008/021.000R; 008/079.000;
 008/115.600; 008/166.000; 008/169.000
 NCL NCLM: 008/477.000
 NCLS: 008/115.600; 008/496.000; 252/008.610;
 252/008.630
 IC [2]
 ICM: D06B001-04
 ICS: D06P001-16
 EXF 008/173; 008/169; 008/79; 008/115.6; 008/18R; 008/166; 008/21R; 252/8.6
 ARTU 144

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEXING COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

	PATENT	KIND	DATE
OS	CA 89:216797 * US	4099913 A	19780711
* CA Indexing for this record included			
CC	39-10 (Textiles)		
ST	finish textile foam application; creaseproofing agent foam application; dye foam application; dyeing fabric foam application		
IT	Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous (blends with cotton, creaseproofing of, foamed compns. for)		
IT	Creaseproofing agents (dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea, application of, foamed compns. for)		
IT	Textiles (finishing of, foamed compns. for)		
IT	Dyeing (foam, of cotton-polyester fabric)		
IT	Foams (for textile dyeing and finishing)		
IT	1854-26-8 (foamed compns. contg., for creaseproofing)		
RN	1854-26-8		

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 73:1676 USPATFULL
 TI WET FIXATION OF RESINS IN FIBER SYSTEMS FOR DURABLE PRESS PRODUCTS
 IN Hollies, Norman R. S., Bethesda, MD, United States
 Chafitz, Steven R., Rockville, MD, United States
 PA Cotton, Incorporated, New York, NY; United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 3709657 19730109
 AI US 1971-107719 19710119 (5)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1968-764950, filed on 3 Oct 1968,
 now abandoned
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lesmes, George F.; Assistant Examiner: Cannon, J.
 LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis
 CLMN Number of Claims: 18
 DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 1149

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Creaseproofing resins are rapidly and continuously wet fixed on a fiber system such as a cotton fabric, for use in the production of

durable press articles.

In this process, a bath containing a mixture of polymer forming and crosslinking agents and an acid catalyst is applied to the cellulosic fiber system; the wet swollen fibers are heated and held under highly humid or substantially non-evaporative, hot conditions, e.g., in steam between about 100.degree. and about 140.degree. C., for only from about 10 to about 90 seconds so that at least about 3 percent of polymer forming resin becomes wet fixed thereon; and the system is then promptly cooled to quench the polymerization reaction as well as minimize resin hydrolysis. Preferably, the steamed fabric is neutralized, washed and dried under mild conditions. If the catalyst is thus removed, a latent curing catalyst is applied to such a fabric before it is made into garments or other articles and dry cured to impart durable press properties thereto. Instead of applying a latent catalyst to the fabric prior to garment fabrication, it is possible to apply an appropriate curing catalyst at a later stage, as by introducing it directly into the vapor space of the curing chamber.

INCL INCLM: 008/116.300
INCLS: 008/116.200; 008/116.400; 008/120.000; 008/115.700; 008/127.600;
008/128.000; 008/149.300; 008/DIG.002; 008/DIG.004; 008/DIG.008;
008/DIG.021; 038/144.000; 117/139.400; 117/143.000A;
117/161.000LN; 002/243.000
NCL NCLM: 008/115.600
NCLS: 008/115.700; 008/116.400; 008/120.000
; 008/127.600; 008/149.300;
008/183.000; 008/190.000; 008/DIG.002
; 008/DIG.004; 008/DIG.008;
008/DIG.021; 038/144.000; 427/341.000;
427/342.000; 427/393.200; 427/396.000
IC [1]
ICM: D06M015-58
ICS: D06M015-52
EXF 002/243; 038/144; 008/116.3; 008/116.4; 008/116.2; 008/120; 117/139.4
ARTU 167

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEXING COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

	PATENT	KIND	DATE
OS	CA 73:4901 * DE	1948606 A	19700423
	CA 77:141447 DE	2143517 A	19720803
* CA	Indexing for this record included		
CC	39 (Textiles)		
ST	permanent press cellulosic fabrics; cellulosic fabrics permanent press; fabrics cellulosic permanent press; crosslinking agents cellulosic		
IT	Textiles (durable-press finishing of cellulosic, with hydroxymethyl compds. by crosslinking in wet fixation)		
IT	Crosslinking (in durable-press finishing of textiles by hydroxymethyl compd. wet fixation)		
IT	3089-11-0 (crosslinking by Aerotex P 225, in durable-press finishing of textiles with wet fixation)		
IT	1854-26-8 (crosslinking of, in durable-press finishing of cotton textiles with wet fixation)		
RN	3089-11-0		
RN	1854-26-8		
L38	ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN		
AN	74:24825 USPATFULL		
TI	METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FINISHING CELLULOSE-CONTAINING TEXTILE		

MATERIALS AND TEXTILE MATERIALS THUS PRODUCED
IN Schwemmer, Martin, Urdorf, Switzerland
Bors, Hans, Fallanden, Switzerland
Goetz, Albert, Dietikon, Switzerland
PA Triatex International AG. Fur Textile Forschung und Entwicklung, Zurich,
Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 3811834 19740521
AI US 1971-126723 19710319 (5)
PRAI CH 1970-4659 19700326
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lesmes, George F.; Assistant Examiner: Cannon, J.
LREP Kleeman, Werner W.
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1130

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of finishing cellulose-containing textile materials by applying a bath containing at least one finishing agent to the textile material. Application of the amount of bath which is applied being controlled such that the total percentual amount of applied bath in addition to the moisture content of the textile material, based upon the dry weight of such material, at most amounts to $[W_{sup.2} / 150] + 40$), wherein W represents in percent the water retention capacity of the textile material determined in accordance with test method ASTM-D2402-65T.

The equipment for practising the invention to produce these finished textile products or materials embodies at least one applicator device which preferably is constituted by at least one applicator or kiss roll for applying the finishing bath, there being further provided control means for regulating the rotational speed of such kiss roll to precisely regulate the amount of applied bath.

INCL INCLM: 008/116.000R
INCLS: 002/243.000; 117/135.500A; 008/001.000W; 117/136.000;
008/018.000; 117/138.500; 008/054.200; 117/138.800F; 008/115.600;
117/139.400; 008/115.700; 117/143.000A; 008/116.000P;
118/258.000; 008/181.000; 118/261.000; 008/182.000; 118/262.000;
008/185.000; 008/186.000; 008/187.000; 008/190.000; 008/192.000;
008/116.400; 008/120.000; 008/149.100; 008/149.200; 008/151.000;
008/158.000; 008/DIG.002; 008/DIG.004; 008/DIG.008; 008/DIG.011;
034/031.000; 034/037.000; 034/152.000; 034/160.000; 038/144.000;
068/202.000; 068/DIG.005; 117/135.500
NCL NCLM: 008/116.100
NCLS: 008/115.600; 008/115.700; 008/116.400
; 008/120.000; 008/149.100;
008/149.200; 008/151.000; 008/158.000
; 008/181.000; 008/182.000;
008/185.000; 008/186.000; 008/187.000
; 008/190.000; 008/192.000;
008/444.000; 008/496.000; 008/DIG.002
; 008/DIG.004; 008/DIG.008;
008/DIG.011; 034/389.000; 038/144.000; 068/202.000;
118/258.000; 118/261.000; 118/262.000; 442/106.000; 442/107.000;
442/153.000

IC [1]
ICM: D06M013-52
ICS: D06M015-70; D06C029-00
EXF 008/116.2; 008/116.3; 008/116.4; 008/120; 008/116; 008/116P; 008/149.1;
008/149.2; 008/151; 008/158; 008/DIG.2; 008/DIG.4; 008/DIG.8;
008/DIG.11; 008/181; 008/182; 008/185; 008/186; 008/187; 008/190;
008/192; 117/139.4; 117/143A
ARTU 164

	PATENT	KIND	DATE
OS	CA 77:7244 * DE	2114517 A	19720224
	CA 77:115989 FR	2083608 A1	19711217
* CA Indexing for this record included			
CC	39-10 (Textiles)		
ST	cellulose textile crosslinking; wrinkle resistance cellulose textile; cotton wrinkle resistance; rayon wrinkle resistance		
IT	Textiles (creaseproofing of cellulosic, by padding with minimum amt. of creaseproofing agent and drying)		
IT	Rayon, uses and miscellaneous (creaseproofing of polyester fibers and, by padding with minimum amt. of creaseproofing agent and drying)		
IT	Polyester fibers (creaseproofing of rayon and, by padding with minimum amt. of creaseproofing agent and drying)		
IT	Creaseproofing (of cellulosic textiles, by padding with minimum amt. of creaseproofing agent and drying)		
IT	1854-26-8 2492-96-8 (cellulosic textiles creaseproofed by minimum amt. of, with subsequent drying)		
RN	1854-26-8		
RN	2492-96-8		

L38 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 72:22357 USPATFULL

TI DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE USED AS A SOLVENT FOR TEXTILE TREATING COMPOSITIONS

IN Shippee, Fred B., East Greenwich, RI, United States
Gagliardi, Domenick Donald, East Greenwich, RI, United States

PA Gagliardi Research Corporation, East Greenwich, RI, United States

PI US 3660011 19720502

AI US 1967-635924 19670503 (4)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1963-332799, filed on 23 Dec 1963, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lesmes, George F.; Assistant Examiner: Cannon, J.

LREP Kemon, Palmer & Estabrook

CLMN Number of Claims: 8

DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 570

AB The crease resistant properties of cellulosic fabrics is improved by rendering the fabrics highly resistant to both wet and dry wrinkling without serious detriment to fabric tensile strength, tear strength and flex abrasion resistance. This is accomplished by including dimethyl sulfoxide as an essential ingredient in the aqueous solution used to treat a cellulosic fabric with a nitrogen-containing **water** -soluble organic crease-proofing material.

INCL INCLM: 008/116.300
INCLS: 008/129.000; 008/116.200; 008/115.600; 008/115.700; 008/115.500; 008/127.600; 260/029.400

NCL NCLM: 008/186.000
NCLS: 008/115.600; 008/115.700; 008/127.600; 008/129.000; 524/173.000

IC [1]
ICM: D06M013-40
ICS: C08G051-46

EXF 008/116.2; 008/116.3; 260/29.4

ARTU 167

L38 ANSWER 6 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 88:55216 USPATFULL
TI Transfer printing sheet with impregnating agents and two-component electrophotographic toner and transfer printing of textile materials of cotton
IN Mehl, Wolfgang, Geneva, Switzerland
Amon, Albert, Lausanne, Switzerland
PA Sicpa Holding S.A., Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4767420 19880830
AI US 1987-6729 19870123 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1984-681832, filed on 14 Dec 1984, now patented, Pat. No. US 4664670
PRAI CH 1983-6715 19831216
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Clingman, A. Lionel
LREP Ostrolenk, Faber, Gerb & Soffen
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1014

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The transfer sheet or web is intended for the use in a heat transfer printing process of cotton, of cotton-polyester blend or of nitrogen containing textile fibers such as wool, silk or nylon.

It comprises on its surface at least one organic impregnating agent which has a melting point between 60.degree. and 230.degree. C. and is no polymer, at least one water insoluble, non-subliming dyestuff, and the minimum amount of a binder. The dyestuff forms a pattern or image which is heat contact printed on said textile substrate without the use of carrier vapors or vacuum. The pattern to be heat transferred may also be prepared in an electrophotographic process using a new toner comprising particles of impregnating agent, binder and dyestuff.

The pattern on the transfer support is transferred at a temperature between 160.degree. and 230.degree. C. during 30 to 60 seconds to said textile substrate. The printings obtained have very good light, rubbing and washing fastnesses; the handling is not impaired.

INCL INCLM: 008/470.000
INCLS: 008/467.000; 008/471.000; 008/532.000; 008/568.000; 008/573.000;
008/574.000; 008/585.000; 008/586.000; 008/918.000; 106/020.000;
106/022.000; 427/148.000; 503/227.000; 428/913.000
NCL NCLM: 008/470.000
NCLS: 008/467.000; 008/471.000; 008/532.000
; 008/568.000; 008/573.000;
008/574.000; 008/585.000; 008/586.000
; 008/918.000; 106/031.430; 106/031.460;
427/148.000; 428/913.000; 503/227.000; 524/099.000;
524/190.000; 524/213.000; 524/216.000

IC [4]
ICM: B41M005-02
ICS: C09D011-02; C03G009-08; D06P001-44
EXF 008/470; 008/471; 008/467; 427/148
ARTU 115

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEXING COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

PATENT KIND DATE

OS CA 103:143312 * EP 146504 A2 19850626

* CA Indexing for this record included

CC 40-6 (Textiles)

ST transfer printing textile nonsublimable dye; cotton transfer printing;

caprolactam transfer printing; ethyl cellulose ink transfer printing

IT Epoxy resins, compounds
(acrylic acid esters, binders, for nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT Phenolic resins, uses and miscellaneous
(binders, for impregnating agents and nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT Polyamide fibers, uses and miscellaneous
Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
(transfer printing of, with nonsublimable dyes)

IT Textile printing
(electrophotog., transfer, with nonsublimable dyes)

IT Textile printing
(transfer, with nonsublimable dyes)

IT 9004-64-2 15625-89-5
(binders contg., for nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT 9003-20-7 9004-35-7 9004-36-8 9004-39-1 9004-57-3 9004-62-0
9004-64-2 98513-06-5
(binders, for impregnating agents and nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT 9010-88-2
(binders, for impregnating agents in transfer printing of textiles with nonsublimable dyes)

IT 79-10-7D, esters with epoxy resins 97-88-1 9004-58-4
(binders, for nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT 57-13-6, uses and miscellaneous 77-71-4 98-92-0 105-60-2, uses and miscellaneous 108-19-0 120-93-4 136-84-5 140-95-4 288-32-4, uses and miscellaneous 693-98-1 872-50-4, uses and miscellaneous 1453-82-3 3720-97-6 6066-82-6 6531-31-3 13535-66-5
(impregnating agents, for transfer printing of textiles with nonsublimable dyes)

RN 9004-64-2

RN 15625-89-5

RN 9003-20-7

RN 9004-35-7

RN 9004-36-8

RN 9004-39-1

RN 9004-57-3

RN 9004-62-0

RN 9004-64-2

RN 98513-06-5

RN 9010-88-2

RN 79-10-7D

RN 97-88-1

RN 9004-58-4

RN 57-13-6

RN 77-71-4

RN 98-92-0

RN 105-60-2

RN 108-19-0

RN 120-93-4

RN 136-84-5

RN 140-95-4

RN 288-32-4

RN 693-98-1

RN 872-50-4

RN 1453-82-3

RN 3720-97-6

RN 6066-82-6

RN 6531-31-3

RN 13535-66-5

AN 87:33722 USPATFULL
 TI Transfer printing sheet carrying impregnant and transfer printing of
 cellulose, wool, silk or polyamide textile materials
 IN Mehl, Wolfgang, Geneva, Switzerland
 Amon, Albert, Lausanne, Switzerland
 PA Sicpa Holding SA, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 4664670 19870512
 AI US 1984-681832 19841214 (6)
 PRAI CH 1983-6715 19831216
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Clingman, A. Lionel
 LREP Ostrolenk, Faber, Gerb & Soffen
 CLMN Number of Claims: 14
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 989

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The transfer sheet or web is intended for the use in a heat transfer
 printing process of **cotton**, of **cotton-polyester**
 blend or of nitrogen containing textile fibers such as wool, silk or
 nylon.

It comprises on its surface at least one organic impregnating agent
 which has a melting point between 60.degree. and 230.degree. C. and is
 no polymer, at least one water insoluble, non-subliming dyestuff, and
 the minimum amount of a binder. The dyestuff forms a pattern or image
 which is heat contact printed on said textile substrate without the use
 of carrier vapors or vacuum. The pattern to be heat transferred may also
 be prepared in an electrophotographic process using a new toner
 comprising particles of impregnating agent, binder and dyestuff.

The pattern on the transfer support is transferred at a temperature
 between 160.degree. and 230.degree. C. during 30 to 60 seconds to said
 textile substrate. The printings obtained have very good light, rubbing
 and washing fastnesses; the handling is not impaired.

INCL INCLM: 008/470.000
 INCLS: 008/471.000; 008/532.000; 008/568.000; 008/586.000; 008/602.000;
 008/918.000; 008/675.000; 008/543.000; 428/195.000; 427/146.000;
 106/020.000; 430/105.000
 NCL NCLM: 008/470.000
 NCLS: 008/471.000; 008/532.000; 008/543.000
 ; 008/568.000; 008/586.000;
 008/602.000; 008/675.000; 008/918.000
 ; 106/031.370; 106/031.430; 106/031.460; 106/031.510;
 427/146.000; 428/195.000; 430/105.000; 524/088.000;
 524/098.000; 524/099.000; 524/104.000; 524/106.000; 524/190.000;
 524/211.000; 524/242.000

IC [4]
 ICM: B41M005-02
 ICS: C09D011-02; D06P001-44; D06P003-82
 EXF 008/471; 008/470; 428/195
 ARTU 157

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEXING COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

	PATENT	KIND	DATE
OS	CA 103:143312 * EP	146504 A2	19850626
* CA Indexing for this record included			
CC	40-6 (Textiles)		
ST	transfer printing textile nonsublimable dye; cotton transfer printing; caprolactam transfer printing; ethyl cellulose ink transfer printing		
IT	Epoxy resins, compounds		

(acrylic acid esters, binders, for nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT Phenolic resins, uses and miscellaneous
(binders, for impregnating agents and nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT Polyamide fibers, uses and miscellaneous
Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
(transfer printing of, with nonsublimable dyes)

IT Textile printing
(electrophotog., transfer, with nonsublimable dyes)

IT Textile printing
(transfer, with nonsublimable dyes)

IT 9004-64-2 15625-89-5
(binders contg., for nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT 9003-20-7 9004-35-7 9004-36-8 9004-39-1 9004-57-3 9004-62-0
9004-64-2 98513-06-5
(binders, for impregnating agents and nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT 9010-88-2
(binders, for impregnating agents in transfer printing of textiles with nonsublimable dyes)

IT 79-10-7D, esters with epoxy resins 97-88-1 9004-58-4
(binders, for nonsublimable dyes in transfer printing of textiles)

IT 57-13-6, uses and miscellaneous 77-71-4 98-92-0 105-60-2, uses and miscellaneous 108-19-0 120-93-4 136-84-5 140-95-4 288-32-4, uses and miscellaneous 693-98-1 872-50-4, uses and miscellaneous 1453-82-3 3720-97-6 6066-82-6 6531-31-3 13535-66-5
(impregnating agents, for transfer printing of textiles with nonsublimable dyes)

RN 9004-64-2
RN 15625-89-5
RN 9003-20-7
RN 9004-35-7
RN 9004-36-8
RN 9004-39-1
RN 9004-57-3
RN 9004-62-0
RN 9004-64-2
RN 98513-06-5
RN 9010-88-2
RN 79-10-7D
RN 97-88-1
RN 9004-58-4
RN 57-13-6
RN 77-71-4
RN 98-92-0
RN 105-60-2
RN 108-19-0
RN 120-93-4
RN 136-84-5
RN 140-95-4
RN 288-32-4
RN 693-98-1
RN 872-50-4
RN 1453-82-3
RN 3720-97-6
RN 6066-82-6
RN 6531-31-3
RN 13535-66-5

L38 ANSWER 8 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN
AN 77:29526 USPATFULL
TI Permanent-press system

IN North, Bernard F., Rock Hill, SC, United States
 Lourigan, George H., Chester, SC, United States
 PA Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 4028054 19770607
 AI US 1976-670705 19760326 (5)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1975-565071, filed on 9 Apr 1975,
 now patented, Pat. No. US 3954405
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kight, III, John
 LREP Berlow, Cynthia
 CLMN Number of Claims: 10
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 5
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 403

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A fast, low-temperature curing composition for imparting permanent press properties to a cellulosic textile comprises an aqueous or aliphatic alcohol solution of dimethylol dihydroxyethylene urea or a partially or wholly methylated derivative thereof, aluminum sulfate, and sodium metaborate.

INCL INCLM: 008/185.000

INCLS: 008/186.000

NCL NCLM: 008/185.000

NCLS: 008/186.000

IC [2]

ICM: D06M013-34

ICS: D06M013-36

EXF 008/185; 008/186

ARTU 144

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEXING COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN


			PATENT	KIND	DATE
OS	CA	86:173020	DE	2533867	A1 19770331
	CA	85:64742	US	3954405	A 19760504
	CA	87:54491	* US	4028054	A 19770607
* CA Indexing for this record included					
CC	39-10 (Textiles)				
ST	permanent press finish; DMDHEU permanent press finish; aluminum sulfate crosslinking catalyst; crosslinking catalyst permanent press finish; metaborate buffer permanent press finish; cotton polyester permanent press				
IT	Crosslinking catalysts (aluminum sulfate, permanent-press finishes contg. sodium metaborate and, for reduced fabric discoloration)				
IT	Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous (cotton blends, permanent-press finishes for, contg. aluminum sulfate and sodium metaborate, for reduced discoloration)				
IT	Discoloration prevention (of cotton-polyester textiles, in permanent-press finishing, buffer-catalyst system for)				
IT	Buffer substances and systems (sodium metaborate, permanent-press finishes contg. aluminum sulfate and, for reduced fabric discoloration)				
IT	Creasing (durable-press, of cotton-polyester, by dimethylol dihydroxyethylene urea-aluminum sulfate-sodium metaborate, for reduced discoloration)				
IT	7775-19-1 (buffers, permanent-press finishes contg. aluminum sulfate and, for reduced fabric discoloration)				
IT	10043-01-3 (catalysts, permanent-press finishes contg. sodium metaborate and, for				

reduced fabric discoloration)
IT 1854-26-8
(permanent-press finishing agents, contg. aluminum sulfate and sodium
metaborate, for reduced fabric discoloration)
RN 7775-19-1
RN 10043-01-3
RN 1854-26-8

L38 ANSWER 9 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN
AN 76:24256 USPATFULL
TI Permanent-press system
IN North, Bernard F., Rock Hill, SC, United States
Lourigan, George H., Chester, SC, United States
PA Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3954405 19760504
AI US 1975-565071 19750409 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Levy, Donald; Assistant Examiner: Tungol, Maria S.
LREP Berlow, Cynthia
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 314

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Textiles are impregnated with a solution of dimethylol dihydroxyethylene
urea or a partially or wholly methylated derivative thereof, phosphoric
acid as catalyst and sodium metaborate as buffering agent. Impregnated
textile is heated to cure the solution and impart crease-resistance to
said textile.
INCL INCLM: 008/185.000
INCLS: 008/186.000
NCL NCLM: 008/185.000
NCLS: 008/186.000
IC [2]
ICM: D09M013-34
ICS: D09M013-36
EXF 008/185; 008/186
ARTU 144



CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEXING COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

			PATENT	KIND	DATE
OS	CA	86:173020	DE	2533867	A1 19770331
	CA	85:64742	* US	3954405	A 19760504
	CA	87:54491	US	4028054	A 19770607
* CA Indexing for this record included					
CC	39-10 (Textiles)				
ST	creaseproofing cotton textile; durable press finishing cotton; methylolethyleneurea deriv finishing cotton; energy conservation textile finishing; yellowing prevention textile finishing				
IT	Polyester fibers (durable-press finishing of cotton and, by dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea contg. sodium metaborate and phosphoric acid, for accelerated curing and reducing yellowing)				
IT	Creasing (durable-press, of cotton textile, by dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea contg. sodium metaborate and phosphoric acid, for accelerated curing in reduced yellowing)				
IT	Textiles (durable-pressfinishing of cotton, by dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea contg. phosphoric acid and sodium metaborate, for accelerated curing and reduced yellowing)				

IT Discoloration prevention
(of cotton textiles, in durable-press finishing,
dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea compns. for, contg. sodium metaborate
and phosphoric acid)
IT 7775-19-1
(buffering agents, cotton textile durable-press finishing by
dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea and, for accelerated curing and reduced
yellowing)
IT 7664-38-2, uses and miscellaneous
(catalysts, cotton textile durable-press finishing by
dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea compns. contg., for accelerated curing
and reduced yellowing)
IT 1854-26-8
(in cotton textile durable-press finishing)
RN 7775-19-1
RN 7664-38-2
RN 1854-26-8

L38 ANSWER 10 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 81:57221 USPATFULL

TI Finishing process for textiles

IN Petersen, Harro, Frankenthal, Germany, Federal Republic of
Pai, Panemangalore S., Charlotte, NC, United States
Reichert, Manfred, Charlotte, NC, United States

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S.
corporation)

PI US 4295847 19811020

AI US 1980-115264 19800125 (6)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lusignan, Michael R.

LREP Keil & Witherspoon

CLMN Number of Claims: 2

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 394

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Process for finishing textiles of natural or regenerated cellulose,
which have been pretreated with liquid ammonia, wherein the finishing
agent used is an N-monomethylol compound or N-monoalkoxymethyl compound
of 4-hydroxy- or 4-alkoxy-5,5-dimethylpropyleneurea. The process couples
a high degree of finishing effect (in respect of improvement of the
shrink resistance and wrinkle resistance) with only a very slight effect
on the hand and especially on the tensile strength.

INCL INCLM: 008/189.000

INCLS: 008/186.000; 008/125.000; 427/324.000; 427/393.200

NCL NCLM: 008/189.000

NCLS: 008/125.000; 008/186.000; 427/324.000
; 427/393.200

IC [3]

ICM: D06M013-38

ICS: D06M015-38; D06M015-54; D06M001-02

EXF 427/324; 427/393.2; 008/185; 008/186; 008/189; 008/94.33; 008/125

ARTU 162

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEXING COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

PATENT KIND DATE

OS CA 95:205377 * EP 33115 A2 19810805

* CA Indexing for this record included

CC 39-10 (Textiles)

ST finishing textile propyleneurea ether; durable press finishing cotton

IT Creaseproofing agents

(dimethylmethoxypropyleneurea derivs., for cellulosic fibers)

IT Creasing
(durable-press, of cellulosic textiles, with
dimethylmethoxypropyleneurea derivs.)

IT 79458-55-2
(finishing agents, for cellulosic textiles)

IT 17496-94-5P
(prepn. and reaction with formaldehyde)

IT 71205-49-7P
(prepn. of)

IT 57-13-6, reactions
(reaction of, with formaldehyde, methanol and isobutyraldehyde)

IT 50-00-0, reactions
(reaction of, with methanol, urea and isobutyraldehyde)

IT 67-56-1, reactions
(reaction of, with urea, formaldehyde and isobutyraldehyde)

RN 79458-55-2

RN 17496-94-5P

RN 71205-49-7P

RN 57-13-6

RN 50-00-0

RN 67-56-1

L38 ANSWER 11 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 72:14977 USPATFULL

TI TREATMENT OF MONOMERIC AND POLYMERIC SYSTEMS WITH HIGH INTENSITY
PREDOMINANTLY CONTINUUM LIGHT RADIATION

IN Osborn, Claiborn Lee, So. Charleston, WV, United States
Trecker, David John, So. Charleston, WV, United States

PA Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States

PI US 3650669 19720321

AI US 1970-69041 19700902 (5)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-794752, filed on 28 Jan 1969,
now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-838460,
filed on 2 Jul 1969, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Tillman, Murray; Assistant Examiner: Turer, Richard B.

LREP Rose; Paul A., Cozzi; Aldo John, Fazio; Francis M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 33

DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2337

AB High intensity predominantly continuum light radiation having an
intensity of at least about 350 watts per square centimeter steradian is
used to polymerize monomers and to crosslink polymers. A convenient
source of this high intensity predominantly continuum light radiation is
a swirl-flow plasma arc radiation source. The polymers can be
crosslinked in the form of films, fibers, molded or extruded shaped
articles, coatings, laminated articles, and the like. The process
produces finished articles having known commercial utility.

INCL INCLM: 008/115.500
INCLS: 117/093.100; 117/143.000A; 117/155.000UA; 117/232.000;
204/159.120; 204/159.130; 204/159.140; 204/159.150; 204/159.160;
204/159.170; 204/159.190; 204/159.200; 204/159.220; 204/159.230;
204/159.240; 204/160.100; 260/017.000R; 260/037.000SB;
260/041.000R; 260/041.000B; 260/075.000TN; 260/075.000UA;
260/077.500AT; 260/086.700; 260/087.300; 260/088.200D;
260/115.500; 260/230.000; 260/824.000; 260/825.000; 260/827.000;
260/859.000; 260/871.000; 260/885.000

NCL NCLM: 008/115.520
NCLS: 008/115.620; 204/165.000; 427/488.000;
522/024.000; 522/104.000; 522/108.000; 522/153.000; 522/155.000;
522/158.000; 522/161.000; 522/162.000; 522/164.000; 522/165.000;
522/177.000; 522/180.000; 522/182.000; 522/184.000; 522/187.000

IC [1]
ICM: B01J001-00
ICS: C08D001-00; C08F001-00
EXF 204/161; 204/162; 204/164; 204/168; 204/159.14; 204/159.22; 204/159.2;
204/170; 008/115.5
ARTU 142

L38 ANSWER 12 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN
AN 71:9555 USPATFULL
TI PERMANENT PRESS PROCESS
IN Moussalli, Francis S., Charlotte, NC, United States
Browne, Colin L., Charlotte, NC, United States
PA Celanese Corporation, New York, NY, United States
PI US 3573858 19710406
AI US 1969-845100 19690725 (4)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lawson, Patrick D.; Assistant Examiner: Larkin, George V.
LREP Morgan; Thomas J., Murphy; S. D., Greenwald; H. J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 432

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There is provided a novel process for the production of flat-drying, dimensionally stable, durable press garments with good abrasion resistance properties. In such process there is no requirement that the textile material from which said garments are made be impregnated with a fiber-setting reagent and precured or postcured in order to obtain a permanent press; rather, said press is obtained by the more economical and desirable method of heating the textile material to a temperature and for a time of from about 180.degree. Fahrenheit for about 6 hours to about 440.degree. Fahrenheit for about 1 second, cutting patterned pieces of fabric, sewing said pieces into a unitary shaped body, and pressing said shaped body for from about 10 to about 90 seconds at a head temperature of from about 300.degree. to about 350.degree. Fahrenheit and an air supply pressure of from about 20 to about 100 pounds per square inch.

This process works especially well with fabrics comprised of from about 50 to about 95 percent of polyester. Since the fabrics used in this process contain substantially no fiber-setting reagent, the garments produced via the process of this invention possess excellent abrasion resistance properties.

INCL INCLM: 038/144.000
INCLS: 117/139.400; 008/115.500
NCL NCLM: 038/144.000
NCLS: 008/115.550; 008/115.690; 427/393.200
; 427/401.000

IC [1]
ICM: D06F071-00
ICS: D06C029-00
EXF 008/116.3; 008/116; 008/115.5; 008/127.6; 008/128; 038/144; 038/1;
002/243; 117/139.4
ARTU 354

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS INDEXING COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

	PATENT	KIND	DATE
OS CA 76:128736 * FR	2053170	A5	19710416
* CA Indexing for this record included			
CC	39 (Textiles)		
ST	polyalkylene terephthalate finish; polyethylene terephthalate finish;		

permanent press fabric polyester; polyester permanent press; cotton
permanent press; rayon permanent press
IT Rayon, uses and miscellaneous
 (durable-press finishing-shrinkproofing of blends with polyester
 fibers)
IT Polyester fibers
 (durable-press finishing-shrinkproofing of cellulosic textiles contg.)
IT Textiles
 (durable-press finishing-shrinkproofing of cellulosic-polyester)
IT 64-19-7, uses and miscellaneous
 (cellulosic-polyester textile treatment with, durable-press shrink
 resistant)
IT 11098-26-3
 (durable-press finishing-shrinkproofing in presence of, of
 cellulosic-polyester textiles)
RN 64-19-7
RN 11098-26-3

=>

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:54:52 ON 25 JUL 2003)

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 17:55:10 ON 25 JUL 2003

L1 1357 FILE USPATFULL

L2 17 FILE USPAT2

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L3 1374 S 427/379000-382000/NCL

L4 167 FILE USPATFULL

L5 1 FILE USPAT2

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L6 168 S L3 AND COTTON?

L7 57 FILE USPATFULL

L8 0 FILE USPAT2

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L9 57 S L6 AND (WATERPROOF? OR (WATER? (5A) (REPEL? OR RESIST? OR PRO

L10 11 FILE USPATFULL

L11 0 FILE USPAT2

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L12 11 S L9 AND ((PAD OR PADDING?) (5A) BATH?)

L13 11 FOCUS L12 1-

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 77:49265 USPATFULL
TI Nonionic water emulsions of tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate
IN Guzzardo, George Paul, Norristown, PA, United States
PA Pennwalt Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4047959 19770913
AI US 1976-656564 19760209 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hayes, Lorenzo B.
LREP Danehower, Robert G.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,8
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 378

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Stable nonionic water emulsions of the flame retardant (2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate are disclosed and claimed. The water emulsions are achieved by use of a ketone solvent and one or more nonionics from selected groups which when used have a sole or combined HLB in the range of about 10 to 14. The stable emulsions are compatible with all **water repellents** including the cationic fluorochemical oil and **water repellents**.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 83:26446 USPATFULL
TI Process for making fibrous material **water repellent**
IN Deiner, Hans, Neusass, Germany, Federal Republic of
Bernheim, Willy, Diedorf, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Ardsley, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4390650 19830628
AI ~~US 1981-301569~~ 19810914 (6)
PRAI DE 1980-3035824 19800923
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Morgenstern, Norman; Assistant Examiner: Page, Thurman K.
LREP Roberts, Edward McC.
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 503

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Process for making fibrous material **water repellent** by treating it with an aqueous bath containing

(A) an emulsified organo polysiloxane with at least 2 hydroxyl groups optionally modified in a manner able to cross-link,

(B) a non-ionic emulsion of poly silicic acid ester,

(C) a reaction product which has been obtained by reaction of an organic compound containing at least one halohydrin and/or epoxy group with an organic compound containing hydrogen atoms bound to nitrogen, which in form of its salt is water-soluble or at least water-dispersible.

The treated material is dried and optionally cured.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 73:5085 USPATFULL
TI TEXTILE FINISHING PROCESS AND PRODUCT PRODUCED THEREBY
IN Thomas, Manuel A., Spartanburg, SC, United States

PA Deering Milliken Research Corporation, Spartanburg, SC, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 3713878 19730130
AI US 1970-90108 19701116 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Martin, William D.; Assistant Examiner: Davis,
Theodore G.
LREP Armitage; Norman C., Petry; H. William, Boisselle; Armand P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 450

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This disclosure describes a process for producing vapor transmissible polymer coated textile fabrics, and, in addition, vapor transmissible **water resistant** fabrics. The vapor transmissible textile fabrics are prepared by applying to the fabric a composition comprising a polymer compound having particular film stiffening temperatures and a wax, and thereafter heating the fabric and the composition to a temperature of at least about 150.degree.C. to volatilize some of the wax. The preparation of the vapor transmissible **water resistant** fabrics involves an additional and subsequent treatment with a **water repellent** composition followed by drying and, optionally, curing at a temperature of at least 150.degree.C. These latter fabrics are particularly useful in the preparation of rainwear.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 75:16629 USPATFULL

TI Rendering fibrous material flame retardant

IN Swidler, Ronald, Palo Alto, CA, United States

Sanderson, William A., Palo Alto, CA, United States

Mueller, William A., Pasadena, CA, United States

PA Cotton, Incorporated, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 3874912 19750401

AI US 1973-375439 19730702 (5)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1972-259350, filed on 2 Jun 1972, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1971-153094, filed on 14 Jun 1971, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1969-862509, filed on 30 Sep 1969, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Van Horn, Charles E.; Assistant Examiner: Kalishman, Neal

LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis

CLMN Number of Claims: 21

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1096

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Fibrous material such as **cotton** cloth is rendered flame retardant by treating the material with cyanamide and at least one phosphonic acid represented by the structural formula: ##SPC1##

Wherein R.sup.1 represents a monovalent radical such as hydrogen or methoxy and R.sup.2 represents a monovalent radical such as hydrogen or methyl. Durability of the flame retardancy to repeated hard water washing may be improved through a subsequent treatment with N-methylol compounds or with additional cyanamide or by methylation with diazomethane. Dimensional stability and durable press properties of cellulosic textiles are also improved by the subsequent treatment with additional cyanamide. A particularly high degree of flame retardancy is imparted to mercerized **cotton** cloth.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 76:46778 USPATFULL
TI Polyfluorinated amine oil-repellent, stain-release fabric treatment
IN Connick, Jr., William J., New Orleans, LA, United States
Ellzey, Jr., Samuel E., New Orleans, LA, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of
Agriculture, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
PI US 3976818 19760824
AI US 1972-272813 19720718 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lusignan, Michael R.
LREP Silverstein, M. Howard, Cangemi, Salvador J., McConnell, David G.
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 294
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. ✓
AB The product of the reaction of tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium salts and primary 1,1-dihydroperfluoroalkylamines, when applied from aqueous emulsions to which basic substances have been added, renders textiles **repellent** to oil and **water** and improves their anti-stain properties.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 78:7118 USPATFULL
TI Cellulosic textile treated with low formaldehyde fully etherified methylolated melamine with urea-formaldehyde-glyoxal
IN Hermann, David T., Belle Mead, NJ, United States
PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4072466 19780207
AI US 1977-781230 19770325 (5)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1974-504407, filed on 9 Sep 1974, now patented, Pat. No. US 4039496
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Tillman, Murray; Assistant Examiner: ~~Koeckert, A. H.~~
LREP Jackson, H. G.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 788
AB The invention relates to a water soluble textile finishing resin composition, the process for preparing the same, the process for finishing textile materials therewith, and to the textile materials so treated. More particularly, the invention relates to infinitely water-soluble mixtures of substantially fully etherified substantially fully methylolated melamine resins and urea:formaldehyde:glyoxal reaction products which are characterized by having a low free formaldehyde content and excellent storage stability, to the method for preparing the same, to the process for treating textile materials therewith and to the textile materials so treated.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 79:4358 USPATFULL
TI Phosphoramidate-hydroxymethyl phosphine condensation products for textile fire retardation
IN LeBlanc, Destin A., 115 Main St., Wickford, RI, United States 02852
LeBlanc, Robert B., 99 Main St., Wickford, RI, United States 02852
PI US 4136037 19790123
AI US 1978-872970 19780127 (5)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1975-643574, filed on 22 Dec 1975, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1975-552501, ✓

filed on 24 Feb 1975, now patented, Pat. No. US 4020262

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Douglas, Winston A.; Assistant Examiner: Howard, J. V.
LREP Sprung, Felfe, Horn, Lynch & Kramer
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 612

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A water soluble product suitable for rendering textile materials flame retardant is produced by condensing (a) at least one hydroxymethyl phosphorus compound selected from the group consisting of

(CH.sub.2 OH).sub.4 P--Y and (CH.sub.2 OH).sub.3 P

with (b) about 0.33 to 3 times the molar amount of at least one substituted phosphoramidate of the formula

PO(NR.sup.1 CH.sub.3)(NR.sup.2 CH.sub.3)(NR.sup.3 CH.sub.3)

wherein

R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 each independently is H or CH.sub.2 OH,

R.sup.3 is H, CH.sub.2 OH, CH.sub.3 or [PO(NR.sup.1 CH.sub.3)NCH.sub.3]
]-sub.1-2 R.sup.2, and

Y is an equivalent amount of at least one anion of an acid, such as chloride, bromide, carbonate, nitrate, sulfate, phosphate or carboxylate.

Advantageously, the hydroxymethyl phosphorus compound is tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride or tris(hydroxymethyl)phosphine, and is present in about 1 to 3 times the phosphoramidate wherein preferably R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 are hydrogen and R.sup.3 is hydrogen or PO(NHCH.sub.3).sub.2. The condensation product, preferably dissolved in water, is padded onto fabric, preferably a polyester/cotton blend, which is thereafter dried and cured thermally and/or chemically. When a thermal cure is used it is preferred to include an aminoplast in the treatment. The fabrics are flame retardant even after multiple launderings.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 79:17691 USPATFULL

TI Phosphoramidate-hydroxymethyl phosphine condensation products for textile fire retardation

IN LeBlanc, Destin A., Wickford, RI, United States

LeBlanc, Robert B., Wickford, RI, United States

PA LeBlanc Research Corporation, East Greenwich, RI, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4148602 19790410

AI US 1977-767404 19770210 (5)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1975-643574, filed on 22 Dec 1975, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1975-552501, filed on 24 Feb 1975, now patented, Pat. No. US 4020262

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Esposito, Michael F.; Assistant Examiner: Page, Thurman K.

LREP Sprung, Felfe, Horn, Lynch & Kramer

CLMN Number of Claims: 10

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 616

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A water soluble product suitable for rendering textile materials flame retardant is produced by condensing (a) at least one hydroxymethyl phosphorus compound selected from the group consisting of

(CH.sub.2 OH).sub.4 P--Y and (CH.sub.2 OH).sub.3 P

with (b) about 0.33 to 3 times the molar amount of at least one substituted phosphoramidate of the formula

PO(NR.sup.1 CH.sub.3)(NR.sup.2 CH.sub.3)(NR.sup.3 CH.sub.3)

wherein

R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 each independently is H or CH.sub.2 OH,

R.sup.3 is H, CH.sub.2 OH, CH.sub.3 or [PO(NR.sup.1 CH.sub.3)NCH.sub.3]--sub.1`R.sup.2, and

Y is an equivalent amount of at least one anion of an acid, such as chloride, bromide, carbonate, nitrate, sulfate, phosphate or carboxylate.

Advantageously, the hydroxymethyl phosphorus compound is tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride or tris(hydroxymethyl)-phosphine, and is present in about 1 to 3 times the phosphoramidate wherein preferably R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 are hydrogen and R.sup.3 is hydrogen or PO(NHCH.sub.3).sub.2. The condensation product, preferably dissolved in water, is padded onto fabric, preferably a polyester/cotton blend, which is thereafter dried and cured thermally and/or chemically. When a thermal cure is used it is preferred to include an aminoplast in the treatment. The fabrics are flame retardant even after multiple launderings.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 77:21161 USPATFULL

TI Method of applying phosphoramidate-hydroxymethyl phosphine condensation products for textile fire retardation

IN LeBlanc, Destin A., Wickford, RI, United States

LeBlanc, Robert Bruce, Wickford, RI, United States

PA LeBlanc Research Corporation, East Greenwich, RI, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4020262 19770426

AI US 1975-552501 19750224 (5)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gwinnell, Harry J.

LREP Burgess, Dinklage & Sprung

CLMN Number of Claims: 8

ECL Exemplary Claim: 2

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 553

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A water soluble product suitable for rendering textile materials flame retardant is produced by condensing (a) at least one hydroxymethyl phosphorus compound selected from the group consisting of

(CH.sub.2 OH).sub.4 P--Y and (CH.sub.2 OH).sub.3 P

with (b) about 0.33 to 3 times the molar amount of at least one substituted phosphoramidate of the formula

PO(NR.sup.1 CH.sub.3)(NR.sup.2 CH.sub.3)(NR.sup.3 CH.sub.3)

wherein

R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 each independently is H or CH.sub.2 OH,

R.sup.3 is H, CH.sub.2 OH or CH.sub.3, and

Y is an equivalent amount of at least one anion of an acid, such as chloride, bromide, carbonate, nitrate, sulfate, phosphate or carboxylate.

Advantageously, the hydroxymethyl phosphorus compound is tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride or tris(hydroxymethyl)phosphine, and is present in about 1 to 3 times the phosphoramidate which is preferably tris(N',N'',N'''-methyl)phosphoramidate [OP(NHCH.sub.3).sub.3]. The condensation product, preferably dissolved in water, is padded onto fabric, preferably a polyester/cotton blend, which is thereafter dried and cured thermally and/or chemically. When a thermal cure is used it is preferred to include an aminoplast in the treatment. The fabrics are flame-retardant even after multiple launderings.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 84:46915 USPATFULL

TI Control of ledge formation in aluminum cell operation

IN Boxall, Larry G., Baltimore, MD, United States

Townsend, Douglas W., Glen Burnie, MD, United States

PA Martin Marietta Corporation, Bethesda, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4466995 19840821

AI US 1982-400763 19820722 (6)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lusignan, Michael R.; Assistant Examiner: Bueker, Richard

LREP Chin, Gay, Mylius, Herbert W.

CLMN Number of Claims: 10

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2301

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The application of a Refractory Hard Material coating composition to selected areas of the surface of an aluminum cell cathode permits tailoring or control of ledge formation during cell operation. Cell voltage improvements are also noted, resulting in more efficient cell performance.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 72:880 USPATFULL

TI METHOD FOR IMPARTING DURABLE SOIL-RESISTANT FINISH TO POLYAMIDE AND POLYESTER FABRICS AND THE TREATED FABRICS

IN Horie, Hajime, Fukui-shi, Japan

Hirano, Tadao, Fukui-shi, Japan

Okuyama, Hideo, Fukui-shi, Japan

Ishimoto, Atumi, Fukui-shi, Japan

PA Fukui Seiren Kako Co., Ltd., Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken, Japan

PI US 3632419 19720104

AI US 1968-728843 19680513 (4)

PRAI JP 1967-73550 19671115

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Martin, William D.; Assistant Examiner: Husack, Ralph

LREP Flynn, Robert D.

CLMN Number of Claims: 7

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 453

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of imparting a durable soil-resistant finish to synthetic fabrics selected from the group consisting of polyamide and polyester fabrics comprising padding the fabrics in a treating bath containing 2-10 percent by weight of a polymer hydrosol selected from the group consisting of polymethacrylic acid, polyvinyl alcohol and carboxymethyl cellulose in the form of colloidal dispersion, 0.1-4.0 percent by weight of precondensate resin of a member selected from the group consisting of cyclic ethylene-urea and melamine-formaldehyde resins, and acidic catalyst for these resins, squeezing the treated fabrics with a mangle at a pickup of 40-100 percent, drying the squeezed fabrics at 80.degree.-110.degree. C. and subjecting the fabrics to a high-temperature treatment at 140.degree.-170.degree. C. for 30-40 seconds; washing the resultant fabrics with an aqueous solution containing a detergent maintained at above 40.degree. C., drying and finishing.

=>

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN 3380-34-5 REGISTRY
CN Phenol, 5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:

CN 2',4',4'-Trichloro-2-hydroxydiphenyl ether
CN 2',4,4'-Trichloro-2-hydroxydiphenyl ether
CN 2'-Hydroxy-2,4,4'-trichlorodiphenyl ether
CN 2,2'-Oxybis(1',5'-dichlorophenyl-5-chlorophenol)
CN 2,4,4'-Trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether
CN 2-Hydroxy-2',4,4'-trichlorodiphenyl ether
CN 3-Chloro-6-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol
CN 4-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl 2,4-dichlorophenyl ether
CN 5-Chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol

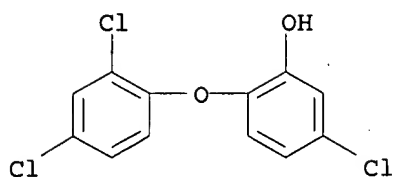
CN Aquasept
CN Bacti-Stat soap
CN Cansan TCH
CN CH 3565
CN CH 3635
CN DP 300
CN Gamophen
CN Irgacide LP 10
CN Irgaguard B 1000
CN Irgasan
CN Irgasan CH 3565
CN Irgasan DP 30
CN Irgasan DP 300
CN Irgasan DP 3000
CN Irgasan DP 400
CN Irgasan PE 30
CN Irgasan PG 60
CN Microban Additive B
CN Microban B
CN NM 100
CN Oletron
CN Sapoderm
CN SterZac
CN TCCP
CN THDP
CN Tinosan AM 100
CN Tinosan AM 110
CN **Triclosan**
CN Ultra Fresh NM 100
CN Vinyzene DP 7000
CN Yujiexin
CN Zilesan UW
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 164325-69-3, 112099-35-1, 88032-08-0, 261921-78-2
MF C12 H7 Cl3 O2
CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS,
BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN,
CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE,
IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA,
PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL,
VETU

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



****PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT****

1803 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1947 TO DATE)
26 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1806 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1947 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=>

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:393778 CAPLUS
 DN 133:5816
 TI Finishing process for waterproofing cotton and cotton-polyester blend woven fabrics
 IN Vasilica, Gheorghe; Gambuta, Dumitru; Slavoiu, Elena
 PA Rom.
 SO Rom., 3 pp.
 CODEN: RUXXA3
 DT Patent
 LA Romanian
 IC ICM D06M015-244
 ICS D06P001-44; D06P003-82
 CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	RO 109225	B1	19941230	RO 1989-143417	19891220 <--
PRAI	RO 1989-143417		19891220		

AB The process to obtain fabrics for camouflage tarpaulin consists on continuous padding impregnation of the fabric in a bath of 10-15% chlorinated paraffin (32% chlorination) as hydrophobic agent; 14-16% trichloroethylene; 2-4% kerosene; 4-6% emulsifier; 0.5-0.7% dye/pigment; and 52-70% water, followed by conventional drying and heat setting. A woven cotton fabric after singeing, mercerization, bleaching, and drying was subjected to combined dyeing and waterproof finishing by padding with a compn. contg. 14% chlorinated paraffin, 15% trichloroethylene, 4% kerosene, 5% ester-epoxy-vinyl resin emulsifier (61% nonvolatiles), 61% water, and 0.7% yellow disperse dye, at 20.degree. and pH 5.5. The foulard-treated fabric was dried and heat set at 140.degree. for 4 min; the finished fabric shows good mech. strength and oiling finish, suitable for tarpaulins.

ST waterproof finishing combined dyeing fabric continuous process; tarpaulin cotton polyester blend oiling finish process

IT Alkanes, uses
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (chloro; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Camouflage
 Disperse dyeing
 Disperse dyes
 Emulsifying agents
 Waterproofing
 (combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Kerosene
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Textiles
 (cotton-polyester; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Textiles
 (cotton; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Polyesters, uses
 Polyesters, uses
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (epoxy, vinyl-contg.; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT Epoxy resins, uses
 Epoxy resins, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, vinyl-contg.; combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing
process for cotton and cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

IT 79-01-6, Trichloroethylene, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(combined dyeing-waterproofing finishing process for cotton and
cotton-polyester blends for tarpaulins)

RN 79-01-6

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1995-310215 [40] WPIDS

DNC C1995-138295

TI Impregnating agent for camouflage cellulose-polyester tarpaulins - contg.
chlorinated paraffin, tri chloro-ethylene paraffin, emulsifier, pigment
and water.

DC A82 F06 G02

IN GIMBUTA, D; SLAVOIU, E; VASILICA, G

PA (GIMB-I) GIMBUTA D; (TEXT-N) INST CERC TEXTILE BUCURESTI; (SLAV-I) SLAVOIU
E; (VASI-I) VASILICA G

CYC 1

PI RO 109225 B1 19941230 (199540)* 1p D06M015-244 <--

ADT RO 109225 B1 RO 1989-143417 19891220

PRAI RO 1989-143417 19891220

IC ICM D06M015-244

ICS D06P001-44; D06P003-82

AB RO 109225 B UPAB: 19951011

Disguising tarpaulins exposed to prolonged sunshine prepd. from
cellulose-polyester fibre mixts. are impregnated by a liq. contg. 10-15%
chlorinated paraffin (chlorination grade 32%) as waterproofing agent,
14-16% tri:chloro-ethylene, 2-4% paraffin, 4-6% emulsifier, 0.5-0.7%
pigment and 52-70% water. Impregnation is followed by drying and
pressing.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A03-A05A; A05-E01B; A08-E01; A08-M02; A08-M03A; A12-R01; A12-S05M;
A12-T03D2; F03-C02A; F03-C03C; F03-C05; F03-F03; F03-F09; F03-F17;
F04-B; G02-A05; G02-A05D

=>

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 2002:294043 CAPLUS

DN 136:311179

TI Process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments

IN Brier, Michael

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM D06M010-00

NCL 008115510

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002042956	A1	20020418	US 2001-975495	20011011 <--
PRAI	US 2000-240423P	P	20001013	<--	
AB	The process comprises (1) bleaching a cotton fabric with an optical whitener; (2) affixing the fabric (cotton fabric or fabric blend) to a conveying machine; (3) applying .apprx. 7 lbs. water-resistant substance (and/or various antimicrobial, antifungal, antiodor and/or antistain substances) for each .apprx. 100 lbs. fabric by conveying the fabric through a pad bath; (4) conveying the fabric through a tenter frame machine having a heating chamber set 340.degree.F, such that the fabric passes through the heating chamber at speed of .apprx. 17 yd/min; and (5) repeating step 4 a second time to effect curing of the chems.				
ST	cotton fabric water resistance treatment clothing; fabric blend antimicrobial finishing undergarment				
IT	Fabric finishing (agents; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Coating materials (antisoiling; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Cotton fibers Wool (blends with nylon fibers; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Polyester fibers, processes Polypropene fibers, processes Rayon, processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (blends with nylon fibers; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Textiles (cotton; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				
IT	Polyamide fibers, processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (fabrics; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)				

IT Antimicrobial agents
Clothing
Fabric finishing
Fungicides
Textiles
Waterproofing agents
(process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT Clothing
(underwear; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT 3380-34-5, Triclosan
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(antibacterial agent; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT 25085-53-4
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(fibers, blends with nylon fibers; process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

IT 412046-27-6, Marpel FC 412046-28-7, Marpel SG
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(process for producing cotton fabric and fabric blends having water-resistance and/or antimicrobial properties for clothing and/or undergarments)

RN 3380-34-5
RN 25085-53-4
RN 412046-27-6
RN 412046-28-7

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2002-536454 [57] WPIDS
DNC C2002-152036
TI Production of hydrophobic cotton fabric, e.g. undergarments, involves bleaching fabric with optical whitener, applying water resistance solution, and conveying the fabric through tenter frame machine.
DC A87 D22 F06
IN BRIER, M
PA (BRIE-I) BRIER M
CYC 1
PI US 2002042956 A1 20020418 (200257)* 5p D06M010-00
ADT US 2002042956 A1 Provisional US 2000-240423P 20001013, US 2001-975495 20011011
PRAI US 2000-240423P 20001013; US 2001-975495 20011011
IC ICM D06M010-00
AB US2002042956 A UPAB: 20020906
NOVELTY - A hydrophobic cotton fabric (10) is produced by bleaching the fabric with an optical whitener. The fabric is affixed to a conveying machine. A water resistance solution is applied to the fabric by conveying the fabric through a pad bath (22). The fabric is conveyed twice through a tenter frame machine (24) to effect curing of the chemicals.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of hydrophobic cotton fabric, comprises bleaching cotton fabric with an optical whitener. The fabric is affixed to a conveying machine. A water resistance solution (7 lbs) is applied for each 100 lbs fabric by conveying the fabric through a pad bath. The fabric is conveyed through a tenter frame machine having a heating chamber set at approx. 340 deg. F, such that the fabric passes through the heating chamber (26) at approx. 17 yards/min.. The fabric is conveyed through the tenter frame machine for a second time to effect curing of the chemicals, resulting in a water-resistant cotton fabric.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a process for producing nylon fabrics or blends containing nylon with polyester, polypropylene, cotton, rayon or wool, having hydrophobic and antimicrobial properties, comprising applying approx. 3 lbs of antibacterial substance and 2 lbs of water repellent for each approx. 100 lbs of fabric by conveying the fabric through a pad bath; and conveying the treated fabric through a tenter frame machine having a heating device set for approx. 325 deg. F at approx. 40 yards/min..

USE - The method is used for producing water-resistant cotton fabric. The fabric is used as undergarments for those suffering from incontinence; feminine shields; bedding products, e.g. mattress pads and covers; and apparel such as t-shirts, lingerie, and medical gowns.

ADVANTAGE - The method produces fabric that preserves hygienic freshness. The fabric remains hydrophobic for extended periods and numerous machine washings.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a fabric conveying and processing apparatus.

Fabric 10

Pad bath 22

Tenter frame machine 24

Heating chamber 26

Dwg. 1/1

FS. CPI

FA AB; GI

MC CPI: A03-A05A; A08-M02; A11-A01; A12-S05R; A12-S05T; D09-C02; D09-C04D;
F03-B01; F03-C02A; F03-C02B

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L27 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1990:100627 CAPLUS

DN 112:100627

TI Finishing fabrics for washfast odor absorption properties

IN Ito, Kiyoshi; Matsuda, Yoshifumi

PA Nisshinbo Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM D06M021-00

ICS A61L009-16; D06M013-00; D06M013-02; D06M013-18; D06M013-36;

D06M015-00

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01213484	A2	19890828	JP 1988-32807	19880217 <--
	JP 2557449	B2	19961127		
PRAI	JP 1988-32807		19880217		

AB In the title process, fabrics of natural or synthetic fibers or their blends are treated with liqs. contg. flavones, terpenes, or porphyrins, waterproofing agents reactable with cellulosic fibers, and resin finishing agents and then heat treated. Thus, a bleached cotton fabric was immersed in a liq. contg. Super Clean KS-YM (I., terpene) 5, Paradit RSN (waterproofing agent) 15, Sumitex M3 (melamine resin) 30, and Zn fluoroboride 4 g and 500 mL H₂O, squeezed to 100% pickup, dried, and heat treated 3 min at 140.degree. to give a fabric with H₂S absorption 80% (initially) and 45% (after 30 washing) after sealing 10 g fabric in a tube contg. H₂S for 1 h, vs. 80% and 0%, resp., for the fabric treated with I only.

ST washfastness cotton fabric odor absorbent; terpene deodorant contg cotton fabric; aminoplast treatment cotton odor absorbent

IT Odor and Odorous substances
(absorbents for, fabrics coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofing agents for)

IT Synthetic fibers, polymeric
RL: USES (Uses)
(coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofing, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT Textiles
(coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT Polyester fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(cotton blends, coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive waterproofing agents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT Flavonoids
Porphyrins
Terpenes and Terpenoids, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(deodorants, textiles impregnated with, washfastness improvement of)

IT Deodorants
(finishes, contg. cellulose-reactive waterproofing agents and melamine resins, for textiles, washfast)

IT Epoxy resins, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(odor-absorbing finishes contg., for textiles, for improved washfastness)

IT Chlorophylls, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(complexes, with iron, deodorants, textiles impregnated with, washfastness improvement of)

IT Textiles
(cotton, coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive
waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT Textiles
(cotton-polyester, coated with resins contg. deodorants and
cellulose-reactive waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT 7664-41-7, Ammonia, properties 7783-06-4, Hydrogen sulfide, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(absorption of, fabrics coated with deodorants for)

IT 7439-89-6D, Iron, complexes with chlorophylls 113956-51-7, Super clean
KS-YM 125521-97-3, Asutenchi P 110
RL: USES (Uses)
(cotton fabrics impregnated with, for odor absorbents, washfastness
improvement of)

IT 63800-37-3, Pansil
RL: USES (Uses)
(deodorants, polyester-cotton blends, impregnated with, washfastness
improvement of)

IT 29317-04-2, Denacol EX 810
RL: USES (Uses)
(odor-absorbing finishes contg., for cotton fabrics, for improved
washfastness)

IT 108-78-1D, 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine, polymers 120-93-4D,
Ethyleneurea, alkyl derivs. 1854-26-8, Sumitex FSK 4991-32-6, Paragium
RC 9003-08-1 125523-83-3, Paradit RSN 125523-84-4, Paragium AV
125523-86-6, Petrox 3000
RL: USES (Uses)
(odor-absorbing finishes contg., for textiles, for improved
washfastness)

IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(textiles, coated with resins contg. deodorants and cellulose-reactive
waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(textiles, cotton, coated with resins contg. deodorants and
cellulose-reactive waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

IT 9004-34-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(textiles, cotton-polyester, coated with resins contg. deodorants and
cellulose-reactive waterproofingagents, odor-absorbing, washfast)

RN 7664-41-7
RN 7783-06-4
RN 7439-89-6D
RN 113956-51-7
RN 125521-97-3
RN 63800-37-3
RN 29317-04-2
RN 108-78-1D
RN 120-93-4D
RN 1854-26-8
RN 4991-32-6
RN 9003-08-1
RN 125523-83-3
RN 125523-84-4
RN 125523-86-6
RN 9004-34-6
RN 9004-34-6
RN 9004-34-6

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1989-289923 [40] WPIDS

DNN N1989-221075 DNC C1989-128394

TI Deodorant-finishing of cellulose textile material - by impregnating with

liq. contg. deodorant, water repellent and resin-finishing material, then curing.

DC A87 D22 E19 F06 P34

PA (NISN) NISSHIN SPINNING CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 01213484 A 19890828 (198940)* 6p <--

JP 2557449 B2 19961127 (199701) 5p D06M013-02

ADT JP 01213484 A JP 1988-32807 19880217; JP 2557449 B2 JP 1988-32807 19880217

FDT JP 2557449 B2 Previous Publ. JP 01213484

PRAI JP 1988-32807 19880217

IC A61L009-16; D06M013-00; D06M015-00; D06M021-00

ICM D06M013-02

ICS A61L009-16; D06M013-00; D06M015-00; D06M021-00; D06M023-00

AB JP 01213484 A UPAB: 19930923

Textile material contg. natural or regenerated cellulose fibre is deodorant-finished by (1) impregnating the textile material with a liq. mxt. composed of (a) a deodorant compsn. contg. at least one member selected from flavones, terpenes and porphyrin metal complexes as the active ingredient, (b) cellulose-reactive water repellent and (c) resin-finishing material; and (2) subsequently curing the textile material at elevated temps.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The process permits utilisation of plant extracts for durable deodorant-finishing of cellulose-contg. textile materials. The finishing can be conducted by means of conventional resin finishing equipment.

In an example, bleached cotton cloth was impregnated with 100 % o.w.f. of an aq. soln. contg. 0.1 wt.% of iron chlorophyll, 1.5 wt. % of cellulose-reactive fluorochemical water repellent, 3 wt.% of glyoxal resin and 0.6 wt.% of magnesium-chloride-based catalyst. After drying at 80deg. C for 5 minutes and curing at 140deg. C for 3 minutes, the cloth was rinsed with water. When tested with hydrogen sulphide, the cloth exhibited deodorising effect after 30 cycles of laundering.

O/O

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A05A; A12-G; A12-G01; A12-G02; D09-B; E05-L02A; E05-T; E06-A01; F03-C; F03-C02A; F03-C02B; F03-C04

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 3 JAPIO (C) 2003 JPO on STN

AN 1989-213484 JAPIO

TI DEODORIZATION PROCESSING OF TEXTILE PRODUCT

IN ITO KIYOSHI; MATSUDA YOSHIFUMI

PA NISSHINBO IND INC

PI JP 01213484 A 19890828 Heisei

AI JP 1988-32807 (JP63032807 Showa) 19880217

PRAI JP 1988-32807 19880217

SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1989

IC ICM D06M021-00

ICS A61L009-16; D06M013-00; D06M013-02; D06M013-18; D06M013-36;

D06M015-00

AB PURPOSE: To obtain a deodorizing textile product having excellent washing resistance, by applying a liquid mixture composed of a deodorizing composition consisting of a flavone compound, a terpene compound, etc., a water-repellent reactive with cellulose and a resin finishing agent to a natural or regenerated textile product and heat-treating the coated product.

CONSTITUTION: An extracted deodorizing composition containing a deodorizing component of vegetables, e.g., flavone compound, terpene compound or porphyrin metal complex compound is used in combination with a cellulose-reactive water-repellent and a resin processing agent. The obtained liquid mixture is applied to a textile product composed of natural or regenerated fiber or their combination with synthetic fiber and is fixed to the fabric by heat-treatment. Since the product produced by this process has excellent washing resistance, it can be used widely as

clothes, beddings, etc. The water-repellent is, e.g., a fluorine- based compound, a silicone compound, an alkylethyleneurea, etc., and the resin agent is, e.g., glyoxal compound, ethyleneurea, etc.
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